



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY  
EDGAR SNOWDEN

## ALEXANDRIA:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 19, 1859.

On Monday large crowds assembled at the Capitol—the galleries were full to overflowing—and the pressure around the doors of the Senate chamber was so great as to seriously incommode the members of the Senate. What was all this for? Was there any great debate on any important public question expected? Was there any deep grief in the minds of the people, which sought a vent for its outpouring? Not at all. It had been given out that the death of a late esteemed member of the House of Representatives was to be announced in both Houses of Congress, and that "eloquent speeches" "worth listening to," were expected to be made on the occasion, by popular orators! What should, then, have been a season of respectful mourning, of quiet reflection, of solemn thoughts, was converted forthwith into a day for the gratification of a gaping curiosity, of the display of fine dresses among the ladies, of gallantry and gossip among the gentlemen, of sight-seeing, of gaiety, and of fashion and frivolity. There was not a tear shed for poor Harris, or hardly a thought about him, in that whole vast crowd assembled at his obsequies. There were labored and well meant eulogiums, prepared before hand and delivered in the set style—but apart from those who delivered them, and a very few of his late associates in Congress, no thought strayed to the home of the departed, no fond recollections lingered around the memory of the man, whose death was thus made the subject of this pomp and parade. It was a heartless proceeding all round, in the judgment of a discriminating public. The crowd did not collect in honor of the deceased—although he was worthy in many respects of all honor. We refer to this case, not because it was singular, or different from most of these Congressional "funeral solemnities"—but because it is recent, and brings the subject up for reflection. People are beginning to think that the present practice of setting apart days for speeches on deceased members of Congress, and for the display of congressional eloquence on such themes is not exactly in accordance with good taste, to say nothing of sincerity—especially when the manner and accessories of the practice are taken into the account. It is eminently proper that Congress should treat respectfully the memories of those taken away by death from the public service—but it does seem as if some other mode of doing this, than the one now adopted, would be better and more becoming. We notice that it is significantly stated in some of the reports of the proceedings of the House of Representatives, on Monday, that, "there were comparatively but few members present during the delivery of the funeral eulogies." It was no want of regard for the memory of Mr. Harris, that occasioned this—but with many members "much speaking is a weariness of the flesh."

The action taken by the caucus of Democratic Senators, and in the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, at Washington, at the close of last week, is one of the most important movements that has been made in our political arena for a long time. It has been determined to bring before each branch of Congress a bill authorizing the President to open negotiations for the purchase of Cuba whenever it may be "opportune" to do so, and to place at his command the sum of thirty millions of dollars to be applied to that purpose. With the exhibitions of public sentiment in Spain and Cuba, just given on the subject, what good reason there can be for this movement, at this time, we cannot say. We say nothing of the feeling of England and France—because we regard that as foreign to the matter, and if Spain chooses to sell or give away Cuba to the United States, the objections of other governments would weigh but little. But, according to all authentic information, Spain, now, is about as likely to negotiate for the sale of Cuba, as she is to negotiate for the sale of Madrid.

An article in the New York Herald on Senator Clingman, according to the Washington States, has "suggested the inquiry, whether the Administration have employed that sheet to hunt down every Democratic member of Congress who chooses to act upon his own independent convictions of public duty?" Mr. Clingman's office is, according to the States, that committed, as Representative in Congress, and chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, to the scheme of a repeal of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and the continuance of the Executive, he refuses now to abandon the enterprise upon considerations which, however obvious to the Cabinet, have not been communicated to him in any authentic manner.

Mr. Johnson's Retrenchment resolution hangs in the Senate, or did, on Monday. The Senate, hemmed and hawed, and voted to refer the matter to a Select Committee. Mr. Johnson, thereupon, declined to serve as chairman of the select committee, because he wished the Finance Committee to take charge of the matter. Mr. Gwin did not wish, also, to be Chairman. Mr. Pugh thought the Senate had better re-consider its vote.

Prof. A. D. Bache and the Hon. Geo. E. Badger, of North Carolina, have been re-elected Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, by the U. S. Senate and House of Representatives.

Senator Douglas is reported to have said in the Caucus on Cuba—

"He had long desired the acquisition of Cuba. In his judgment there was but one mode, and that was on the happening of another case similar to that of the Black Warrior, to seize the Island by way of reclamation, and negotiate afterwards."

Upon this declaration, the Baltimore Exchange has these just comments—

"He desires, it is said, to acquire Cuba, and he thinks that our best way, our only way of doing so, is to embrace the first pretext, to seize the Island, and, being thus in possession, right or wrong, retain it on our own terms. In other words—he thinks it becomes us, as a powerful and honorable people—bound to Spain by the covenants of solemn treaties, and holding out to her the delusion of friendship and good faith—to take advantage of her confidence in our national integrity, by forcibly seizing her most valuable possession, in the midst of profound peace, and without the necessity of notice, or that previous declaration of hostilities, which always except among savages, precedes the blow of war. Nay more, although he would do all this, upon the pretext of the Black Warrior case, or one like it—he is made, by his reporter, to confess that he would not do so to punish the wrong which the case might be supposed to inflict on our citizens, but that he would merely avail himself of the case and the opportunity—to gratify, under the cover, his desire for the acquisition of Cuba. He is said to regard such an unmanly trick as the 'one mode' in which only our desires can be gratified."

We repeat, our unwillingness to believe that any gentleman holding the position of United States Senator, could, for any hope of political preferment, or on any grounds of personal interest or party expediency, be content to link his reputation with doctrines which are so subversive of all that the common integrity of the civilized world regards as indispensable and fundamental, in individuals and nations."

It is the opinion of the Philadelphia Ledger, that "if Congress will let the Pacific Railroad alone, it will build itself." The Ledger says:—"The proposition to build two or three such roads, when one would not pay at the present time, is ridiculous. It would be an enormous job for somebody, and a continual drain upon the public treasury after being built. Railroad enterprises are by no means behind the wants of the country. They are rather in advance of them. Forcing them forward may be favorable to opening new lands in particular sections, but it is very doubtful whether it adds anything to the real wealth and prosperity of the country. If Congress will let it alone, the road will take the only route which will be profitable to business, which route the wants of the period of time will develop as the proper one."

Some of the English papers profess to be alarmed at President Buchanan's exposure of his opinions about Cuba, on the ground, that his doctrines and views will be extended to Jamaica and Canada—and that he will next want "negotiations" for the "acquisition" or "annexation" of these provinces of the British Empire. As to the latter, not just yet—"Manifest Destiny" in 1859 don't lie in that direction. It may be, when the "Black Republican" party in the North, find that it is a good political move for that party, they will advocate the "Manifest Destiny," too, and contend that it consists in "acquiring" and "annexing" North as well as South. Let the South beware of "Manifest Destiny," and "Acquisition." The tables will be turned, yet.

A cargo of flour was shipped from Richmond, a short time since, to San Francisco, by Messrs. Dunlop, Moncre & Co., on the ship Competition, Capt. Hildreth. This was the first shipment from Richmond to California direct, since the days of general emigration to that distant State.

The Water Witch was at Ceara, Brazil, on the 17th November, having put in there to repair damages to her machinery. The United States ship Cyane was spoken October 22d, in lat. 21° 25' N., lon. 22° 12' W., four weeks at sea, and all well.

The Hon. J. M. Botts of Virginia, has accepted an invitation to deliver the oration on the anniversary of Washington's birthday before the Order of United Americans of New York city.

A dispatch from Independence says, that just as the New Mexican mail was leaving Santa Fe, an express arrived announcing the safe arrival of the missing Neesho mail party at Albuquerque.

A bill has been introduced into the Delaware Legislature to repeal a law which prohibits the exportation of slaves from that State, and the importation of slaves into it, without a license from the Court.

Lord Napier has, it is said, officially requested the British Government to confirm or refute the statements made in the London letter to the Boston Advertiser, respecting his partisan intrigues here.

A terrible tragedy was committed in New York on Sunday night. One man was shot dead by a party of rowdies, and another mortally wounded.

It is rumored in Washington that A. J. O'Bannon, chief clerk of the Fourth Auditor's office, has been nominated for Fourth Auditor.

The city of New York is almost bankrupt. Hundreds of honest creditors are demanding payment, but are utterly unable to get the "first red."

Literary Hall, in Portsmouth, Va., was consumed by fire on the 16th. Loss \$4,000. The Ocean House was damaged to the amount of \$1,500.

Arrived in Hampton Roads, on the 17th, ships Chariot of Fame, James Farratt, and Macaulay, from the Chincina Islands, with guano.

A new post-office is established at Lebanon church, Shenandoah County, Va., and Joseph Sibert appointed postmaster—about five miles from Strasburg.

The expenses of the United States Supreme Court for the last five years, exclusive of Judges' salaries, amounted to \$112,509, of which was paid the clerk over \$21,000.

The receipts from customs in New York, on Saturday amounted to \$198,351; the total amount in the Subtreasury was \$4,377,362.

Prof. P. C. Gaillard, of the South Carolina Medical College, died at Charleston last Friday, of consumption.

Mr. Everett's fifth Mount Vernon paper, in the New York Ledger, is on THE CONSTITUTION.

The Cubans are still considerably annoyed by the President's message; though in Havana their denunciations are now taking the funny vein, and the editors are trying to laugh at what they have hitherto been indignantly protesting against. The Diario de la Marina expresses regret because it has treated the Cuba purchase proposition as a serious matter, and especially because it allowed its indignation to be aroused by a chimera that was only fit to excite derision!

The talk of an extra session of Congress begins to produce some sensation. The opinion prevails among business men that a simple re-enactment of the tariff of 1842 would put all right within twelve months; but that being a Whig measure, Democratic pride of consistency will present a strong opposition to so prompt a remedy. To the old Whig policy, in effect, however, must the country come at last, no matter by what process names of things may be changed or concealed.

The States says that the removal of Mr. Clemens to Washington, has produced an impression of his entire recovery. The fact is, that so far from being well, he is yet unable to walk or leave his room. His strength has been so reduced by suffering and confinement, that in all probability he will not resume his seat in Congress during the present session. He came to Washington with a view to the effect of a change of association.

The resolution of Mr. Phelps of Missouri, providing for night sessions of the House, merely for the delivery of Buncome speeches, was passed by a large majority. This is intended to facilitate the transaction of the business of the House during the earlier part of the day, when it will be insisted that all discussion shall be strictly confined to measures legitimately before that body. A good move!

The Message of the Mayor of Baltimore, to the Councils of that city, says that the reforms introduced have already had a good effect in the tax department of the city government. A larger amount has been collected than in any previous year, and the floating debt, still a source of great embarrassment, has been reduced to \$296,631.00. The taxable basis, under the new assessment, is estimated at about \$140,000,000.

There are now but thirty-seven working days of the session of Congress left, including the 22d of February, and three of these can only be used in closing up mere matters of routine, as the President of the United States has established a rule for himself, which Congress seems disposed to observe, not to sign a bill of public importance unless submitted to him at least three days before the close of the session.

The monopoly of the sale of tobacco is held in France by the government, which has just named a commission to increase the cultivation of this plant in the Algerian possessions, so as to be less dependent upon the United States for their supply. At the same time it is the intention of the government to place the manufacture of tobacco, after the 1st of January, under the direction of the pupils of the Polytechnic school.

The Secretary of the Treasury, it is stated, has presented a report to the House Committee of Ways and Means, showing that some \$18,000,000 in Treasury notes fall due before the 1st of July, which there are no means available to meet. It is believed that the Committee will recommend an increase in the tariff, and a new loan, also, of \$17,000,000 or \$18,000,000.

The St. Paul Minnesota says that the Fort Snelling speculators have failed to pay up the second instalment of \$30,000 due to government on the purchase of Fort Snelling and its reserve; and that instructions have been received to foreclose on their obligations and resume governmental possession of the premises. Is "Fort Snelling" again to stalk across the public stage?

Work is about to be suspended upon the steam-labors, at New York, undertaken by the Messrs. Stevens, some years ago, in consequence of the appropriations being nearly exhausted. Thus far about seven hundred thousand dollars have been expended upon the vessel, and it is stated that at least another hundred thousand will be necessary to complete it.

The discussion on our President's message has acquired a magnitude heretofore unknown in France. The condemnation of the Paris Journals is so universal, so violent, so characterized by a unity of tone, that one cannot resist the suspicion that there is a sort of understanding in the matter. The President does not find a single defender; it is one sustained attack along the whole line.

It appears from a public document that the amounts paid and incurred by the Executives of Kansas on account of extraordinary expenditures were by Governor Geary \$609, by Governor Walker \$4,406; and by Governor Denver \$1,243. The Secretary of State recommends an appropriation to meet the indebtedness.

On Monday night of last week, a man giving the name of John Carney, was arrested at Milford, Del., charged with passing counterfeit \$5 bills on the Citizens' Bank of Baltimore. On his way to jail, however, he managed to make his escape. He started while under arrest that he procured the bills in a gambling house in Baltimore.

A calculation has been made, by which it is shown that Mr. Mallory's proposed bill for the increase of the pay of the Navy, will amount to over \$553,000, and an annual increase equal to the per centage on the aggregate annual pay of each class of officers affected by it.

The lumbermen and capitalists of Richmond, Maine, have lately opened a new branch of business. They have set mechanics to work building houses for exportation. They entirely complete the houses, even to the finest of the finish, and box them up, and send them to Boston.

The Police Commissioners of New York, declare that the practice of wearing concealed weapons has become a serious evil, and that hardly a night passes without the occurrence of a fracas in which pistols and bowie knives are drawn and blood shed.

Bishop Colbs, of Alabama, has resigned the parochial charge of St. John's Church, Montgomery, in consequence of increasing Episcopal labors; and the Vestry have unanimously elected the late assistant minister, the Rev. John M. Mitchell, to the rectoryship.

The U. S. steam frigate Powhatan, the flag ship of the East India Squadron, arrived at Hong Kong on the 11th of November. The Mississippi, Genoa-town and St. Louis were also at the same port. The latter was to sail on the 13th.

It may be known that there exists somewhere in the United States a "National Indolence Association," but we feel satisfied that it is not known that there is at present, in full operation here, a duly-constituted branch of that "eminently republican" institution. Its meetings are held every Sunday evening at the corner of Tenth and E, and the audience on Sunday night last, though composed mostly of young men, numbered about one hundred and fifty. Five or six ladies, from the front row of chairs, also gave their countenance to the proceedings.—Washington Union.

**The Whig Convention in Richmond.**  
The Warrenton Whig says:—"From all parts of the country the best men in the Whig and American party are preparing to attend the Convention. The spirit that animated the great Clay, while living, still burns in the bosoms of his devoted followers, and the long pent-up fires will blaze forth with transcendent splendor, when the Convention shall assemble. A friend in the place tells us that Seymour, of Hardy, one of the ablest men in the State, and who has taken no part in politics for six years, will not only attend the Convention himself, but will write that he never saw men more enthusiastic than are the unfatiguing Whigs of the mountains of Hardy. Robert E. Scott, esp. of this county, will attend, and so, we are informed, will Mr. Rives, Mr. Preston, Mr. Flournoy, Mr. Stuart, Mr. Baldwin, of Augusta, of Prince of George, of Gooch, of Bedford, and others, here present. John Minor Botts, the truest Whig, and the most honest politician in the nation, and likewise one of the ablest men in the Union, will not only be there, but will deliver at length his views to the country. Who would be absent if able to attend?"

### Not Dead.

On Sunday last, a man named Powell, lately a saloon-keeper on State street, near Randolph, who had been sick for some time past, apparently departed this life, and his remains were prepared for their last resting place, and in the apparel of the grave passed the day in a cold room. A hearse was summoned, and carriages in attendance for the last obsequies, when, from some appearances in the face of the supposed corpse, proceedings were stayed, and medical aid summoned, when the case was seen to be one of suspended animation, and after some hours of judicious and skilful treatment, vitality was restored, and Mr. Powell is now doing well. This instance, as all such cases do, revives the old question, whether cases are not of too occasional occurrence when animation only returns after the inevitable doors of the tomb have closed upon the unhappy living subject. A few hours later that fate might have been Powell's.—Chicago Tribune.

### California Curiosity—Borax Lake.

The largest borax lake, nearly two miles in extent, is situated about 52 miles distant from Napa City, California. The water in this lake is so strongly saturated or impregnated with borax, that it is not only solid in solution, but is gently deposited in crystallized particles, from very small to a half pound in weight in mud below. From this lake, one and a quarter miles north, over a high ridge, is the noted sulphur bank, from twenty to thirty acres in extent, and supposed to be thirty feet thick, sufficiently pure it is said, for the use of the mint at San Francisco. The sulphur appears to be constantly forming from a dam, steam continually rising over the whole surface. Eighty rods west from the sulphur a hot spring rises in the edge of an arm of Clear Lake; this spring is strongly impregnated with borax. Five or six miles west of the lake, on the south of Clear Lake, is another borax lake.

### Horrible Death.

The Albany Standard announces the death on a canal boat, in that city, of a man named John Smith, under the following circumstances:—"He was sick, and though a woman, representing herself as his wife, was on board, yet, when the physicians examined him, they found that he was suffering from an attack superinduced by diet and filth, and that his body was then in a putrid state, from neglect and the want of care. The physician then made application to the Overseer of the Poor, for his removal to the Alms-House Hospital. This was on Wednesday. The permit was granted, but on undertaking to remove him, they had to desist, fearing that the man would drop again in their hands. He was, therefore, allowed to remain there, and on Wednesday night, about 9 o'clock, the unfortunate man died, in a state of misery that is seldom, if ever, beheld."

### Shocking Scene.

When the body of Mc-Mahon, who was executed at Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, for the murder of his sister-in-law, was removed outside the prison, and while being placed in the hearse, a sister of the murdered woman named Dahan, came up and uttered imprecations and curses on the deceased, and said "that the murdering son of a bitch had got his just deserts." The efforts of her husband and the by-standers were unavailing in preventing her blasphemy and raving, and they were finally compelled to withhold her force from the corpse, and the funeral procession, composed of a hearse, two carriages, and quite a number on foot, until it had moved some distance. When released, she started after the procession on a run, and it was anticipated that she would make some disturbance at the grave.

### Lynch Law in England.

The London (English) Times, of the 22d ult., states that on the preceding day, at Reading, a woman named Mary Newell, was found guilty of the murder of her illegitimate child, and sentenced to death. When the sentence of the court was read, the unfortunate girl, admitted in his evidence that he had refused to give her shelter after she had walked with her child, a distance of eight miles to see him. At the conclusion of the trial he was attacked by a large crowd of laborers, who dragged him, plunged him into a ditch, where they kept him for a quarter of an hour, tore off his clothing, and otherwise maltreated him. His life was saved by the police, with great difficulty.

### Turtle Soup.

A Key West, Fla., correspondent of the Charleston Courier says the manufacture of green turtle soup there during the past year has been considerable. One firm alone manufactured 200,000 pounds. He adds:—"Their business employs ten vessels and about fifty men. They have besides, ten engaged in their factory. During the summer and fall they have shipped to London, Havana, New Orleans, Mobile, Charleston, Montreal and other cities, about 300 dozen cans of 2 lbs. each, of the value of \$4,000. The business may be considered in its infancy. It will expand and no doubt become an important article in our exportations."

### Infidel Association.

It may be known that there exists somewhere in the United States a "National Indolence Association," but we feel satisfied that it is not known that there is at present, in full operation here, a duly-constituted branch of that "eminently republican" institution. Its meetings are held every Sunday evening at the corner of Tenth and E, and the audience on Sunday night last, though composed mostly of young men, numbered about one hundred and fifty. Five or six ladies, from the front row of chairs, also gave their countenance to the proceedings.—Washington Union.

### Causes of Sudden Death.

Dr. Wynne, in one of the lectures on surgery now in progress in the New York Medical College, called the attention of the class to the mistake generally prevalent as to the causes of sudden death. These were usually attributed, and often by medical men, to disease of the heart or brain, whereas sudden death, from diseases of the brain is rare, and those from affections of the heart still more rare, while those from affections of the heart and lungs are not unusual, and those from diseases of the lungs alone by far the most frequent of all.

**Suit.**  
The U. S. Patent Report, for 1857, published paper written by Mr. W. C. C. Dennis, of Key West, in which that gentleman dwells upon the importance of salt mines, works, and evaporating apparatus of great length, showing the vast importance of the product to the United States. He states that the first salt works in the United States for producing salt from sea water, were established at Cape Charles, Virginia, in the year 1620, and that those were soon followed by others on the Atlantic coast—the whole line of which is favorable to the production of salt by solar evaporation—especially in Florida. Then the salt springs of the interior are very numerous, the best workings of which, by boiling, were commenced by white men near Syracuse, in 1788. Long before, however, Chondaga salt was used by the Delaware Indians. The salt works of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia, Illinois, Arkansas, Michigan, and Mississippi, produce salt in abundance.

Mr. Dennis says that the great Salt Lake of Utah seems the strongest and purest brine fountain known. Capt. Stansbury records that he saw millions of bushels of salt crystallized on its Western borders, and that he made use of the unstrengthened water of the lake successfully to cure beef.

Salt is one of those numerous mineral treasures which abound in Virginia, and which compose an inalienable foundation for the greatness and prosperity of a State. Mr. Dennis refers, in his able paper, to the Roman empire was built upon the Etrurian salt works of Ostia; that the influence of Venice in the middle ages arose from a like cause; and that France and England have successively increased in commercial importance in the ratio of the development of their salt producing capabilities.—Rich. Dispatch.

### A Tiger at Sea.

A somewhat extraordinary adventure was met with a few days ago near Maliky, which is about twenty miles north of Mangalore, on the coast. Some fishermen, starting out very early in the morning, while it was yet dark, with their hooks and fish spears in their boats, remarked something dark in the sea, which it appears was outside the breakers. They made up to it to make it out in the dark. One of the first boat load of fish was soon discovered to be a royal tiger. They rowed close up to it, and the first man dove his fish spear into it, and then another followed him on and caught with an ear. But it soon turned out to be a tiger, and the men put one huge paw on each side of the boat, which captured it, and with one blow of the other felled the poor man with the oar. Man and tiger disappeared together, at least none of the others saw more of them. They were all shot out by the capturing boat, and it was some little time before they were picked up by other boats. That evening the tiger's body was washed up by the waves, dead, and the next morning the poor man's corpse, with the unmistakable claw marks on the back of his neck. The others escaped unscathed, with the exception of an awkward blow on the ankle which one of them got from the boat. What a cruel fate to die for a tiger! To go out for a cruise in this fashion does not appear.—Madras Athenaeum.

### Novel Challenge.

A singular challenge appears in the Nashville papers, from Mr. Mark A. Cockrell of that city. He proposes first to take five sheep from his flock, three ewes and two lambs, and match them for \$200.00 each, against five other sheep. The prize to be awarded to the owner of the three sheep out of the five having the largest amount of salt due wool. Entries to be made with the Secretary of the Tennessee State Agricultural Society before the 20th of April, and the exhibition to take place at the Nashville county on the 22d Monday in May, 1859.

Second—A match for \$2,000 a side of two blood horses, against two fast trotters, not blooded or half blooded. The animal traveling the greatest distance in two hours around the Nashville track to take the prize.

Third—A match for \$2,000 a side, of two mules against two mares or domesticaries, to convey each 600 lbs. on wheels or not, as they think proper. The animal that takes the furthest the greatest distance around the Nashville track in two hours to take the prize.

By these tests, Mr. C. proposes to establish that the Cotton climate is more favorable to wool raising than the Silesian; that the blooded horse is the best breeder, most active and strong of horses; and that the mule is a better animal for the labor of an army than the camel or donkey.—Rich. Dispatch.

### Queen Victoria's Skates.

We submit, as of some interest to the sex, the annexed description of a pair of skates, just completed for her majesty:

"In lieu of straps across the instep, each skate is provided with a patent leather boot. These boots are firmly attached by a strip of plated silver, to the edges, which are of satin wood, highly polished. The skate irons terminate in front in the appropriate and graceful form of a swan, and both sides are elegantly chased. The cup that forms the receptacle for the heels is silver-plated, and chased with the design of a rose, shamrock, and thistle. The design is embellished in white silk upon the black patent leather, to which it forms a pleasing contrast. The size gracefully corresponds to the small foot of Her Majesty, and when mounted on them, it is said, she looks elegantly."

### "Free Trade."

The New York Courier is engaged in combating the idea that "Free Trade" is beneficial to Agriculture. In the discussion it is said:—"The Government of Great Britain receives five millions of dollars more from duties on tobacco from this country than the growers here receive from the sale of the raw material. It might be thought he given to show that Great Britain is a free trader only when it is to her interest. With a developed manufacturing interest, and with necessarily limited agricultural resources, it may be good policy for a country to encourage Free Trade, but a country having unlimited resources of all kinds, can never without injury to herself encourage foreign labor."

### The Goose Question.

It is stated in a recent issue of the Toledo Blade, Ohio, that a drove of six thousand geese intended for the New York market, were seen at Winchester a few days before. The owner had driven into one car the number of 1,500, paying from 15 to 20 cents each, freight. The calculation of the owner was that the feathers would pay him for his outlay in raising them and getting them to market, and that the proceeds for the carcasses would be clear profit. We doubt if this was a good calculation, and whether, after all, this heavy drove was really well posted on the goose question.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—The valuable FARM of the late C. C. Talford, deceased, in Calver County, is offered for sale, privately. This Farm is on the Rapidan River, adjoining the Rapidan Station, Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and being only a few hundred yards from the dwelling house and barn, it contains 630 ACRES, is highly productive, situated in a beautiful country, and surrounded by the most desirable neighborhood. The BUILDINGS are convenient, and in good repair. For a full description of the property, application to the subscriber, or to the following persons:—Robt. A. Mayo, Esq., Dr. F. W. Roddy, Richmond; Dr. A. Talford, Culpeper Court House; or Dr. H. D. Talford, Orange Court House.

LAW, H. T. TALLFORD, Rapahan Station, Culpeper Co., sep 11—2awt

### "Curling."

Curling is a game with skates, on the ice, of great Canadian popularity, the number of known clubs in Scotland being over one hundred and forty—very moderately sized towns, indeed, having one or more associations. Prince Albert himself is president of the parent club, and the most respectable members of the aristocracy give their countenance and personal support to the exhilarating exercise.

For several days past the Scottish residents of New York have been practising their favorite pastime with great indefatigability on the pond in the Central Park. The officers of the Park managed to secure them a clear field, and the weather and ice have been in as fine condition as could possibly be desired. Visitors to the Park have not been quite so numerous as during the week between Christmas and New Year's, but quite a large number have attended to enjoy the delights and penalties of skating. There is a portion of the pond especially reserved for ladies, and gentlemen, without a female companion being allowed to intrude within its sacred limits.—N. Y. Spirit.

### A New Race of Human Beings.

Some time since a paragraph appeared in a New South Wales journal relative to the discovery, in the far interior, of a new race of blacks, "who had no hair on the top of their heads, in the place where the wool ought to grow." The account of this most extraordinary discovery has been corroborated by an eyewitness, a Mr. Thomson, who has arrived from where the aboriginals realize. They are, he says, of a copper color, and are tall and athletic, much superior in every respect to their dark skinned brethren. The women are also said to have more claims to beauty. They, however, are also deficient of what is generally acknowledged to be the "glory of woman." Mr. Thomson, it appears, was at camp on the Upper Balonne, with others, on ground hitherto untrodden by a white man, when he was surprised by a visit from these half-pated copper colored beings.

### Gen. Scott "a Victim."

As the procession had finished the display proposed for the Eighth, and the carriage containing the veteran General, drove up in front of the St. Charles Hotel, the crowd filled the street and gathered round him with loud shouts. As the General descended from the carriage with his overcoat hanging on his arm, a well dressed gentleman stepped up to him, and with the politeness that would have graced a drawing-room, said: "General, permit me to take your coat." Unconsciously, the General handed him the garment, and following his escort, entered the hotel; but the gentleman with the coat failed to appear. He and the coat had disappeared. Some think that his admiration for the old veteran tempted him to keep the garment as a souvenir of the meeting, and a memento of the great captain.—N. O. Picayune.

### Assault on Hiram Powers.

A private letter received in Charleston, from an American at Florence under date of the 19th December, contains the following report, which is published in the Charleston Courier:—"There is a young American here, a painter, by the name of M—, who is deranged. On the 17th, he came near killing Mr. Powers, who was endeavoring to persuade him to return to his residence. He inflicted a blow on the face of Mr. Powers, and endeavored to draw a knife, but was fortunately disarmed by Mr. P.

He was taken to the office of the American Consular Agent, and the affair is yet under consideration. His friends are watching him as closely and delicately as possible, and are anxious to avoid the necessity of a criminal either to the prison or hospital."

### Territorial Governments.

We observe that Congress is again annoyed with propositions to establish Territorial Governments in the uninhabited, and in most cases uninhabitable, wilds of the West. Delegates from different portions of the Western Union are already in Washington, to originate and Congress the establishment of Territorial Governments in their midst. The most pertinacious of these are the representatives of Arizona and Dakota. Perhaps there may be some semblance of reason in the proposition of Arizona—but in the application of Dakota, Nevada, Laramie, Ontonagon, Colona, etc., we recognize only so many schemes to plunder the public Treasury for the benefit of greedy and voracious office-seekers, and speculators in the public lands.— Lynch, Virginia.

### How Corn is Preserved in Russia.

At a late meeting of the Academy of Sciences, held in Paris, a letter from M. de Semichoff—a Russian land-holder—was read, describing the manner in which corn-pits are made in that country. The pits are dug in a dry soil, and instead of masonry, the earthen sides are hardened by a long continued exposure to a wood fire. Before the corn is introduced, the air in the pit is rarified by burning straw in it, after which the grain is thrown in, packed close, and the pit is tightly enclosed. Corn has been preserved in such pits for forty years.

### The Irish Language.

The citizens who understood this almost obsolete, yet beautiful and powerful language, were treated to an excellent address in the Irish tongue, yesterday, at the Catholic Church, in this city. The speaker was the Rev. Mr. Powers, of the county of Cork, Ireland, who is now on a mission to the United States, for the purpose of raising funds to complete a church in his native city. It was something truly novel to listen to the "rich Irish brogue," with the tongue it so well suits, in a church in Richmond.—Rich. Enquirer.

### The Causes of Crime.